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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague in New South Wales.

[Cablegram.]

NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES, *March 21. 1902.*

STATE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C.:* Plague.—GODING, *Consul.*

BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *February 2, 1902.*

SIR: I beg leave to report that for the week ended February 1, 1902, there were reported 84 deaths in Bahia. The following are the chief causes of death: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 4; beriberi, 3; bronchitis, 1; whooping cough, 1; diarrhea, 2; enteritis, 3; malarial fever, 7; gastritis, 1; hepatitis, 2; influenza, 1; elephantiasis, 1; meningitis, 1; senile debility, 1; stillborn, 5; pneumonia, 5; peritonitis, 1; syphilis, 2; tetanus, 1; tuberculosis, 12, and other causes, 29.

Respectfully,

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
United States Vice-Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *February 10, 1902.*

SIR: I beg leave to report that for the week ended February 8, 1902, there were reported 68 deaths in Bahia. The following are the chief causes of death: Arterio-sclerosis, 5; beriberi, 4; bronchitis, 1; whooping cough, 1; diarrhea, 1; scrofulosis, 1; enteritis, 1; malarial fevers, 7; gangrene, 1; gastritis, 7; meningitis, 1; senile debility, 1; stillborn, 2; pneumonia, 2; tetanus, 1; tuberculosis, 7, and other causes, 25.

Respectfully,

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
United States Vice-Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *February 17, 1902.*

SIR: I beg leave to report that for the week ended February 15, 1902, there were reported 53 deaths in Bahia. The following were the chief causes of death: Arterio-sclerosis, 5; beriberi, 3; bronchitis, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 2; enteritis, 2; malarial fevers, 4; gastritis, 1; senile debility, 1; stillborn, 3; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 4; cardiac syncope, 4; tuberculosis, 4, and other causes, 17.

Respectfully,

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
United States Vice-Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, *February 24. 1902.*

SIR: I beg leave to report that for the week ended February 22, 1902, there were reported 87 deaths in Bahia. The following were the chief causes of death: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 1; beriberi, 2; bronchitis, 5; cachexia, 1; diarrhea, 1; enteritis, 1; malarial fevers, 9; gas-

tritis, 8; hepatitis, 1; senile debility, 2; nephritis, 1; stillborn, 1; pneumonia, 3; syphilis, 1; tetanus, 5; cardiac syncope, 2; tuberculosis, 12; other causes, 30.

Respectfully,

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
United States Vice-Consul.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

CANADA.

Births, marriages, and deaths in Montreal in 1900.

MONTREAL, CANADA, March 13, 1902.

The health department of the city of Montreal only a few days ago issued its annual report for the year 1900. It deals with the city's death rate, birth rate, marriages, population, etc. The figures are somewhat startling to the people. The impression has prevailed that Montreal is a very healthy city. The death rate is given at 25.46 per 1,000 for 1900, against 24.51 in 1899 and 20.66 in 1898. The birth rate is given at 34.26 per 1,000 for 1900, against 34.45 in 1898. The marriage rate has also fallen off slightly, being 7.76 per 1,000 in 1900, against 8.12 in 1899 and 8 in 1898. The total number of deaths in 1900 is given as 7,351, and the rate per 1,000 of the population 25.46 is enormously high when compared with the death rate of other large cities on this continent. In New York, with its huge congested and poverty-stricken districts and its hot summer climate, the death rate is only 19.95 per 1,000. In Boston it is 19.06; in Chicago, 14.68; in Buffalo, 14.19. Even in New Orleans the death rate is only 24.94.

Civic officials put forth the contention that the cause of the death rate in Montreal being far heavier than what it should be is the result of the heavy mortality among infants.

It is well known that sanitary conditions are no little to blame for the slaughter of the "innocents." The medical health officer has frequently declared that the existence of privy pits has much to do with the heavy death rate among infants; nevertheless, the obnoxious pits still remain. It is a fact that there are weeks in the heat of summer when 125 infants die. The total death rate of the entire city should not average over 100 per week.

The following table, taken from the annual report for 1900, gives a very complete review of this whole subject. It gives the exact figures of deaths, marriages, births, etc., since 1884.

Year.	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Births.	Rate per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Mar- riages.	Rate per 1,000 of popu- lation.
1884.....	162,959	4,358	26.74	6,728	41.28	1,513	9.28
1885.....	167,501	7,825	46.71	6,303	37.62	1,495	8.92
1886.....	183,504	4,655	25.36	8,326	45.37	1,931	10.52
1887.....	189,501	5,286	27.96	8,249	43.63	1,984	10.46
1888.....	201,743	5,824	28.86	8,685	42.91	2,804	10.92
1889.....	210,000	5,588	26.60	8,680	41.33	2,107	10.03
1890.....	216,300	5,365	24.80	8,672	40.09	2,080	9.61
1891.....	218,268	5,391	24.24	9,576	43.87	2,107	9.65
1892.....	224,816	5,507	24.49	9,454	42.05	2,149	9.55
1893.....	231,560	5,782	23.96	10,080	23.53	2,273	9.81
1894.....	241,748	6,594	27.27	10,714	44.29	2,188	9.05
1895.....	249,000	6,179	24.81	10,055	40.38	2,011	8.07
1896.....	256,470	5,622	21.92	9,592	37.40	1,902	7.40
1897.....	264,164	6,035	22.48	9,184	34.76	1,885	7.13
1898.....	272,089	5,622	20.66	9,433	34.66	2,179	8.00
1899.....	280,251	6,871	24.51	9,655	34.45	2,277	8.12
1900.....	288,658	7,351	25.46	9,892	34.26	2,440	7.76